New York Daily Tribane LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE WORKWOMEN OF NEW-YORK.

And live in another street,
And live in another street,
Where I need not tremble to pass the door,
And shoulder at al I meet.
I would not mind if they'd only give
A little less meager pay,
And spare me a little time to grieve,
And strike while to pray,

[Song of the Seamatrees. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Such is the secret song of many thou-ands of he poer working girls of New-York. The world and millions keep on their way. Days, months, years sel round, and amid all the questions of the times, peat and small, discussed in the newspapers, we rarely war a word relating to that large class of beings which the genteel call "shop girls." Pretty, naturally intelligent, and, at the ages of fourteen and sixteen, very hight and healthy to look at, their fate is a pitiable see to any person acquainted with the inner life of the Why are they in their hard lot passed by so alently? In these days there is a great noise made about Woman's Rights and Woman's Wrongs: but it spears to me that if those who expend so much time and breath in proclaiming the right of woman to the dissecting room, the bench and the ballot-box, were to turn their attention to the lanes and alleys, the fac teries and workshops of this and other cities, they would find wrenge more cruel than their fancied ones ecisim their voices-wrongs which the bench and

to the linear voices—wrongs which the behan and the ballot-box could not wipe away—wrongs, in some cases, the result of the very things these talkers advocate. dweate.

I wish, Sir, you would be good enough to place be for the public mind the fact that the first and greatest right women care to have accorded them is the right to be a little better paid for their labor; or, if that is impossible, to have some mercy sho wn them by those who have the power to lighten their burdens, and who sign in so many ways the fruits of their labor. Do people ever trouble themselves with a thought of how such of the world's work is done by women! There is coarcely an article of clothing worn by man or won an in the land for which the wearer is not indebted to the taste and industry (poerly paid) of women. woman is the land for which the wearer is not indebted to the taste and industry (poorly paid) of women. There is hardly an article in their households which woman has not assisted to make—their books, their pictures, their ornaments—indeed, I can think of but lew things, except the coarsest manual labor, which to not pass through the hands of women. Surely, they deserve some consideration. And what is their pic! They live silently, they work silently, and a great many of them die silently and sadly. They go to their workshops, I would be willing to say, long ere the political women are ont of their beds. A great many of them carry little bundles of sewing what been that they may work for themselves during the hour or half hour allotted them for dinner; for instructs as the dinner rarely amounts to more than

win them that they may were the heur or half hour allotted them for dinner; for the heur or half hour allotted them for dinner; for inasmuch as the dinner rarely amounts to more than a slice of bread, they being obliged because of their elender pay to be their own millinors and dressmakers, cannot afford to love any time. At six or saven o'clock annot afford to love any time, an arrally in girls' boardeannet afford to lote any time. At six or savon o closa-they go home to tea, which is generally in girls' board-ing houses on a par with their breakfast, thin coffee, bread and bad butter. After this strengthening meal at eight o'clock at night they go to work as fast as they can to keep their own little wardrobe in good ap-pearance, for the working girls all like to dress well. After remaining up till midnight sewing, washing or irosing their few things, they go to rest.

Looking at this, one may say their work commences early in the morning, and ends early in the morning. early in the morning, and ends early in the morning. Where is their time for recreation or improvement of the mind? They have none. And if they had, there is no place for them to go, and nothing for them to do. The bookkeeper, the clerk, the mechanic, the hod-carrier, all grades, all classes of men have their amusements, their exercise, and their food for the mind—their ledges, their societies, their military and fire lodges, their societies, their military and fire companies, their debating clubs, their large and handseme libraries; but the poor girls have nothing.
They reldom go to a place of atmassment, and as for
improving and cultivating the mind, that is impossible.
They cannot afford to buy the works of refined and
instructive authors, and if they read at all (and most
of them have a love for reading), they must read
thesp novels or trashy newspapers. Where is your
Astor, your Society, your Historical, your Mercantile,
or even your Apprentices Library for your girls?
Where is your elegant fending room for them filled
with the current literature of the world?
Philanthropists are constantly devising ways and

Pallanthropists are constantly devising ways and means for the elevation and improvement of the negre, the heather, and the criminal. All this is very well, but no philanthropist ever thinks, in a practical kto, ice neather, and the criminal. All this is very well, but no philanthropist ever thinks, in a practical way, of the work women: or if they have done so, it has been confined to such small numbers that as a class they are not hencefited, This is very sad to think hepon; will it continue?

class they are not benefited. This is very sad to think upon; will it continue?

I went a few days ago into a famous printing house, there a great number of girls are employed. In one from the heat was so intense I could remain only a few minutes. The temperature outside was ninety-six in the shade, but in that room, where, without its being at all necessary, the girls are sented near hot machinery, and obliged, besides, from the nature of their work (handling gold leaf), to keep all ithe winders down, the mercury ranged from 111 to 113, three degrees above fever heat. Where is the slave or the beathen who suffers more than do these girls, in their adive land of liberty! They get seventy-five cents aday for working ten hours in this pandemomium, and their employers (all members of Caristian churches) think them exceedingly well paid. It is no worder that the Recording Angel is said to weep over and their employers (all memoers of christian charches) think them exceedingly well paid. It is no worder that the Recording Angel is said to weep over the mistakes of those who call themselves the children of the Lord; for the cruel "mistakes" practiced upon the poor work-women by some of these "children,"

the poor work-women by some of these "children," hight well make heaven and earth weep. In the busy season the majority of working-women might well make heaven and earth weep.

In the busy season the majority of working-women get but one-fourth the wages of ordinary male mechanics, or \$3 per week. They cannot get board for less than about \$2.50 a week, and they have, then, the comfortable sum of fifty cents a week left them for all their other expenses. In the dult season thousands of them are idle, and of course get nothing. The board were of their hars reason does not permit them saces of them are iale, and of course get nothing. The small wages of their busy season does not permit them losave a shilling, so that when thrown cut of employment they are cast entirely upon the classic and forbarance of their landlady, or the dreadful alternative if the streets. We have grave philosophers and Mormers, who sit in council, and wonder at the Berase of "a great social evil." Let these philosophers pender the above facts. Many a sad history of Beckness, patience and long suffering, ending in ultimate less of purity, has come under my notice, and I have often had a great desire to get the Press enlisted at advecating some amelioration, which, if it could be a advecating some amelioration, which, if it could be seemphished, would be a great benefit to them, and prhape save those who are now in the same path. I Pethaje save those who are now in the same path. I have always thought, at the rate women are paid for their labor nine hours a day are more than equal to the wages they receive. I am sure the Press will are with me in this, and were the question put, to the good feeling of employers, I am confident they not acknowledge its justice. Employers are very much blamed—very much abused some imms—for the mager salary paid to women. But it is not so much the employers—it is the rate—which deserves contents. It is a recognized rule that women should only get enough for their labor to keep them from the waying, and one employer gives his gull \$2.50, \$3, at little over; not because he is too poor of soul, perhaps, to give more, but because it is the usual sum but the over; not because he is to proof or our, per-bap, to give more, but because it is the usual sum-pled, and no one must expect him to give more than werybody else gives. Thus the poor girls are bound by this "iron rule." And perhaps it would be safe to say there are no better times in store for them. It a treless, perhaps, to offer arguments for raising the privated woman's labor while there are so many thou-and woman state of the control of the con-line of woman state. and women crazy to work at any price. Time and foc's mercy must work out the redemption of the white slaves, who in this scorching, enervating season, aw of them in comfortable places, but many in dark, firty lofts, in moldy cellars, in fiery garrets, where the sun pierces the shingles, must

Work, work, work, Till the brain begins to awim; Work, work, work, Till the eyes grow heavy and dim

Werk, work, werk,
Till the eyes grow heavy and dim.

Cot help them to bear their dull, unbroken toil through the long sweltering day. The long heavy day! It is of this I wish to speak to the workingsth, with her love of sunshine and freedom. It is, asked, heavy-seated in a cramped position, and cavded, as some are, amid hundreds. Look at it, empeyers! Are not nine hours of this work a fair change for the sum received for their daily toil? Tapkyers have never considered the matter, perhaps, and if the press and public of New-York will be and their voices in placing this question before the eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes, there is scarcely a doubt but they will have eyes.

tenforts it would bring their employees; to them it veild appear a blessing.

I how a young woman who is all the support of two tell parents, that poverty and ill health combined, its rendered incapable of helping themselves. After har them their scanty breakfast she is obliged to the them alone for the day, and start from Fortycos street to take her usual twice a day walk to thim a street, getting there at 7 a. in. Another is mad to leave her blind mother in the care of her bythors. What would an hour a day he to such as "it." This a heavalle. What would an hour a day he to such as

ly a heavenly boon. New-York, are not nine hours a day suffi-

ceive? Employers of New-York, will you not yield them this justice? People of New York, will you not sek it?

"HOW THE TEETH ARE DESTROYED. "BANEFUL EFFECTS OF SALERATUS AND CREAM To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: The above is the title of an article which appeared in THE DAILY TRIBUNE of June 1, copied from The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

The author, a Mr. Baker | whether doctor, dentist, or divine does not appear), thus commences his essay: 'As a subject generally interesting and important to the public, I venture to offer some views of my own and others in regard to the articles that head this

This subject is indeed an important one, in any point f view, interesting every individual in every community, when considered simply with reference to the teeth; but if the views entertained by Mr. Baker, as eet forth in his article, are correct, it is precumently so, or he rot only contends that these substances which are n general use in cookery are universal tooth destroyers, but that they are also equally active in under-mining the general health, nay, that "they are both

acid poisons.

But as the article in question was evidently written to show "how the teeth are destroyed," I shall confine my review to the dental branch of the subject, leaving the rest to be settled by the various interested parties along the line—from the baker to the undertaker. In reference then to the "bareful effects of taker. In reference then to the "bareful effects of "saleratus and cream of tartar" upon the teeth, and to which Mr. Baker unbesitatingly ascribes their premature destruction in this country. I will say that, after having carefully read his article and examined his alledged facts, I have yet to see in them the first shadow of proof in support of his remarkable theory.

Before entering, however, upon any direct examination of this subject, as it will appear in the light of facts and relence. I beg leave to enter my protest against the author's mode of reasoning upon any sci-

against the author's mode of reasoning upon any sci-ertific subject. The first item of evidence which he of-

ettific subject. The first item of evidence which he offers to sustain his position is the following quotation from the "popular work" of Mrs. Stowe:

"How comes it that our married ladies dwindle, "fade and grow thin—their neces incline to sharpness, "and their elbows to angularity," Ac., at a certain period of their lives? As a matter of merest conjecture she adds, "Have not our close-heated stove-rooms "something to do with it?" "Have not the immense "amount of hot biscuits, hot corn-cakes, and other "compounds got up with the acrid poisons of ele-"ratus, something to do with it?"

Now, what assistance this quotation can afford Mr. Beker in establishing his theory, of dental caries, I am at a loss to determine, and I think it will puzzle him to point out any special connection between "angular

at a loss to determine, and I think it will puzzle him to point out any special connection between "angular elbows," "sharp noses" and decayed teeth, unless he reverse his reaconing and make the first two conse-quent upon the last. But had this conjecture of Mrs. Stowe's pointed directly to the teeth instead of the nose, it would still have been conjecture, and nothing else, and cutifled to no more wought, than any other else, and entitled to no more weight than any other conjecture from a lady of though great general intelli-gence, yet not even professing to have any knowledge

conjecture from a lady of though great general intelligence, yet not even prefessing to have any knowledge of this specific topic.

Questions so purely scientific are not to be settled by the dictum or the opinion, much less by the conjecture, of persons however talented or learned in other matters, but who may be profoundly ignorant of this special department of reience; and the practice, which is quite too common, of quoting the opinions of eminent persons merely because of their eminence, cannot be too strongly deprecated. The world is full and running over with someless degmas and prejudices which obtained their footing in this way, and which depend for the influence which they exert wholly upon their eminent origin. The next witness introduced by Mr. Baker speaks more directly to the point, and is no less a men than the editor of The Boston Transcript. He gives it as his positive opinion that it is cream of tartar, carbonate of sods and saleratus "which is the cause of "our young men and women having decayed teath." Will this gentleman, who is so ready with an opinion, inform us hose these articles ruin teeth—whether by direct effect upon these organs, acting upon them while in the mouth, on their way to the stomach? or are they taken up by the circulating funds, and act upon the teeth through the general system? Will he inform us why these two substances, an acid and as alkall, are always used in connection in cooking, and what is the result of this combination?

If our friend is as expert in the chemical laboratory is in the editoral chair, he will find by mixing in

what is the result of this combination?

If our friend is as expert in the chemical laboratory as in the editorial chair, he will find by mixing in proper quantities cream of tartar with either carbonate of soda or caleratus, that the result will be a proper quantities cream of fartar with either Carbonate of soda or saleratus, that the recut will be a neutral compound, which is as inert, so far as the teeth are concerred, as so much chalk. He will find that because the compound parts of a compound are acrid in their nature, it by no means follows that the compound is so, or that it partakes in the least degree of the character of either constituent. Plaster of paris, for example, is composed of lime and sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), and while niether of its elements can be taken into the mouth or stomach without the most serious consequences, the compound is wholly inert and harmless. If he extend his examination to the composition and structure of the teeth themselves, he will conclude that if those articles injure the teeth at all, their "baneful effects" must be exerted directly; for finding, as he will that the chamel is made up, for all practical purposes, solely of mineral matter, and has not the slightest circulation, he will conclude that this portion of the tooth (which is the surrounding and shield to all the rest) is neither capable of benefit nor injury through the medium of the circulation. When injury through the medium of the circulation. When his examination is directed to the bone of the tooth, his examination is directed to the bone of the tooth, underneath the enamel, he will find that the chances for reaching its substance through any vessels with which it is structure is endowed not to be materially enhanced, for the circulation of the blood in the bone of a tooth is so slight as to require extraordinary circumstances to prove its existance. But even supposing it possible to communicate into the substance of the bone of a tooth this "baneful effect of saleratus," Ac., so as to produce decay, what follows! Where would the decay be found? Evidently on the inside of the tooth, under the enamel. In other words, it would be an example of internal decay, thus involving a theory long since discarded by every intelligent dentist. If he extend his investigations still further, he will find the universal law of the system to be, that those parls which are the most vascular are the most those parts which are the most vascular are the most liable to be effected through the sgency of the circulation; and as the bones of the general system are a thousand times more vascular than tooth-bone, the former (upon the above theory) we would naturally expect to find, in the same ratio, more subject to discess; whereas for every case of carious bone, of the general system, we find ten thousand cases of carious teeth. In short, after be had investigated the entire subject so thoroughly as to be qualified to give an opinion which might be eafely adopted by the public generally, he doubtless could and would give some better grounds for it than the only one offered by him. hose parts which are the most vascular are the mos ter grounds for it than the only one offered by him, viz., that the French est less saleratus than we do, and the French have better teeth: ergo, saleratus erroys our teeth. Would it not be equally good logic to say, the French dritk less bad whicky than we do, and the French have sounder teeth; ergo, bad whisky is what destroys our teeth?

what destroys our teeth Mr. Baker also quotes the opinion of several do tors, Mr. Baker also quotes the opinion of several doctors, to the effect that a number of students of Williamstown were made sick by esting warm biscuits and puddings "to filled with saleratus as not only to give "them a yellow or burnt appearance, but also to ronder them brittle and nauseous to the taste." This witness turther states that "after thus living for a few "mouths a disease broke out, which was so severe that many believed it to be contagious." Upon this case no comment is necessary, and why it is lugged into an article whose aim is to show that saleratus distroys teeth, I shall leave the reader to conjecture. But Mr. Baker himself does not seem quite satisfied with the testimony above referred to, and hence he, as he informs us, has resorted to experiment. Now, this is doing something in the right direction—far better than to quote the opinion or conjecture of these ter than to quote the opinion or conjecture of those who cannot be supposed to have any special knowl-edge upon this difficult subject. He says, "I sub-'jected a handful of teeth to a strong and warm soluiceted a handful of teeth to a strong and warm sold—tion of salerstus for about fourteen days; the conse"ouence was they became as brittle as burnt bones."
"At the same time I subjected some to a solution of
"cream of tartar; the consequence was not the same,
"but equally if not more injurious." Now, admitting
the "consequences" is the above experiments to be
as stated with reference to each article separately, I
would ark Mr. B. if the inference which he draws with
reference to their when united, as they always are, in
cooking, is correct? He has overlooked the vital fact
that the two have been united; that a play of afficities
has occurred during the process of railing and baking that the two have been united; that a play of afficities has occurred during the process of railing and baking the dough that has resulted in su entire different substance from either saleratus or cream of tartar. The result, as I have already stated, is a neutral salt, perfectly harmless, so far as the teeth are concerned, and in no case would it be possible to get the separate offect of either, in cooking, unless the one or the other was used in excess—more than could be neutralized by the other. The process of raising dough by an alkali (which must always be a carbonate) and an acid is at once most simple and beautiful. The only condition necessary in the choice of an acid, when either saleratus (super carbonate of potassa) or carbonate of soda is used, is to select one which will decompose these carbonates, and units with their base, and form with said base a harmless salt. Sour cream, as every with said base a harmless salt. Sour cream, as every cook knows, is often substituted for cream of tartar. These opposite elements are so mixed with the dough

basic side, which, in its attempt to escape, forms an "air cell" in the loaf. A multiplication of these air cells thus formed gives lightness to the lump. When the bread is baked, if the sair-atus and cream of twitter were used in the right proportions, there does not remain a particle of either as such. The extreme acid of the saleratus has been expelled, and the excess of acid in the cream of tartar has united with the potassa of the saleratus and formed the neutral compound of rtrate of potases, which is wholly inert as regards e teeth, both directly and indirectly. Will Mr. Baker, in view of the above facts, please

Will Mr. Baker in view of the above rices, picase inform us what has become of his experiments, or rather show us their ntility in reference to the articles tested, when used in cooking! He clearly having tested the wrong compound, whatever the result may have been it has no bearing whatever upon the object aimed at. The destructive effect of cream of tartar, when directly applied to the teeth, is by no means overrated by Mr. B. There is coarcely any acid which acts more promptly in decomposing and discolving the enamel of a tooth, but his experiments with saleratus could not have been carefully made; certainly his record and my own, made of experiments conducted with the utmost care, do not correspond. I have yet to be convinced that the saleratus decomposes or discolves the reamel of a tooth. Tooth-bone, which constitutes the greatest bulk of a tooth, consists (by weight) of nearly equal perts of earthy matter—phosphate and carborate of lime—and animal matter. All alkalies have an affinity for the names matter, but not for the carity. The enumel, as above stated, coninform us what has become of his experiments alkalies have an affinity for the animal matter, but not for the earthy. The channel, as above stated, contains harely a trace of animal matter, and is scarcely affected by the most concentrated alkali—even caustic potash has hitle or no effect upon it. In the Summer of 1843 I conducted a series of experiments, assisted by Dr. Wm. Dairymple (now of Bond street, New-York), with the view to accertain the precise effect of every substance liable to be brought in contact with the teeth, and which I have several times repealed and varied in different ways, that the result might not be deceptive, and which, instead of being confined to two articles, included between one and two hundred different substances. I find no such record as that made by Mr. Baker in regard to raleratus. These experiments were continued for four months, each tooth examined every forty eight hours, and the effect upon it careevery forty-eight hours, and the effect upon it carefally recorded. In order to be more positive, if pozsible, in regard to the neutral salt, tartrate of potassa
(which must not be confounded with super tartrate of
potasse, or cream of tartar, which latter has a large
excess of free tartaric acid). I have, since the appearance of Mr. B. satisle in The Tribunk, most thorcughly tested its effects upon the human teeth, and
the result not only corresponds with the original record
alove alluded to, but fally justifies the renewal of the
arection, that this neutral salt has no effect whatever
upon the teeth. Now, for the benefit of those who
may have the curiosity to examine this subject, I will
give a brief summary of the result of the original exper ments as recorded in 1843, which is as follows:

First: Acide, both vegetable and mineral, act readevery forty-eight hours, and the effect upon it care

First: Acids, both vegetable and mineral, act read-ily upon the hone and enamel of the teeth. Alkalies do not act upon the enamel of the teeth, though the strongest of these caustic potash, readily destroys the bone of the tooth by uniting with

its at inval matter.

Third: Neutral salts have no effect upon the teeth, unless the acid of the salt has a stronger affinity for the lime of the tooth than for its own base; but when this is the case, the acid leaves its former base and unites with the earthy matter of the tooth, resulting in unites with the earthy matter of the tooth, resulting in its decomposition and destruction. We have a most entraordinary example illustrating this principle in the effect of alum upon the teeth. The effect of this substace (which is a sulphate of alumina and potassa, and which contains no free acid) is most destructive, whelly destroying the enamel in a few days. This result can only be accounted for on the supposition that the alum is decomposed—its sulphuric acid uniting with the lime of the tooth.

Fourth: Super salts, or those which contain a free

with the lime of the tooth.

Fourth: Super salts, or those which contain a free acid, have the same effect upon the teeth as their acids would have, uncombined with a base. Cream of tartar (super tartrate of potassa), for example, destroys the enamel of a tcoth very readily, and probably with equal promptness as if the pure tartar were employed, uncombined with a base. To quent use of this acid sait in medicine, and to form acidulated drinks, renders a knowledge of its real character in reference to the truth of great import-

ance.

Fifth: Vegetable substances, not acid, have no effect upon the teeth, unless by fermentation acid is formed, in which case the (acetic) acid would of course produce the same mischief as when derived from any

oth: Animal substances, even while in a state of Sixth: Animal substances, even while in a state of confined putrefaction, act very tardily, if at all, upon either the bone or enamel. On examining the teeth subjected to such influence, the twentieth day of the

subjected to such influence, the twentieth day of the experiment, ro visible phenomens were presented, except a slight deposit upon the surface, of a greenish, simy matter, somewhat resembling the green tarter often found upon the teeth in the mouth.

To give a more definite idea of the deleterious agents to which the teeth are exposed, and the consequent liability to be affected by them, I will notice the effect produced by a few of the individual substances which are more or less liable to be brought in contact with the teeth.

Actic and civic acids so corroded the enamel in forty eight hours that much of it was easily removed

Acetic and civic acids so corrected the enamer in forty eight hours that much of it was easily removed with the finger-nail. Acetic acid, or common vinegar, is not only in common use as a condiment, but is formed in the mouth whenever substances liable to fermentation are suffered to remain about the teeth for any conditrable length of time.

Citric acid, or lemon juice, though less frequently brought in contact with the teeth, acts upon them still necessarily.

Mallic acid, or the acid of apples, in its concentrated ate, also acts promptly upon the teeth.

Muriatic, sulphuric and mitric acids, though largely

diluted, soon decompose the teeth. There are in com-

diluted, soon decompose the teeth. There are in common use as tonics.

Sulphuric and nitric others have a similar deletinious effect, as also sprits of nitre. These are common diffusable stimulants in sickness.

Raisins so corroded the enamel in twenty-four hours that its surface presented the appearance and was of the consistency of chalk. This remarkably destructive effect of raisins upon the teeth will be readily understood by those who are familiar with the chemical and commercial history of cream of tartar. This subderected by those who are familiar with the chemical and commercial history of cream of tartar. This sub-stance exists ready formed in the juice of the grape, and is deposited as alcohol (in which it is insoluble) is formed during the process of fermentation; so that in the casks used for this purpose a cake of crude tar-tar is deposited. This purified is the cream of tartar of commerce. When the grapes are prepared as rais-ins this substance is of course retained, and is what gives that peculiar acid flavor to this fruit in the form of raisins, and at the same time renders raisins so deraisins, and at the same time renders raisins so de-

structive to the teeth.

Sugar as such does not in the least affect the teeth: but as it promotes the fermentation of other vegetable substances which may be about and especially between teeth, the neetic acid which would thus be formed would prove an active source of decay.

Teeth placed in calonel (which was made of the consistency of cream by mixing it with water) came out at the end of four menths as bright and sound as

out at the end of four menths as bright and sound as when they were placed in it; proving most conclusively that the direct effect of this substance, when injuriously affecting the teeth, is confined wholly and exclusively to the parts investing these organs, and hence does not act except indirectly in the destruction of the teeth.

From the choice facts and considerations I think

From the above facts and considerations I think every intelligent reader will conclude that the theory sought to be established by Mr. Baker, viz, that saleratus and cream of tartar, as used in cooking, are the chief agents in producing the proveibial rottenness of the teeth of Americans, is without the least foundation in fact, and that, on the other hand, they have little or nothing to do in securing this lamentable result—while at the same time they do point directly to many of the agencies by which the teeth are in fact

With the hope that the above facts and considerations may not only do something to correct a misculeyous error, but also furnish some hints which may be
beneficial to the community at large, I beg leave,
through your widely circulated paper, to submit them
to the public.

A. WESTCOTT, M. D., D. D. S.

Species, June, 1853.

SALERATUS AND THE TEETH. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: So much has been said of the injurious effect produced on the teeth by saleratus, sods and cream tartar used in bread, that I trust you will allow me to reply to Mr. Baker's article on the subject. Saleratus is a bicarbonate of potash; baking sods is a bicarbonate of soca. When either of these is brought into contact with cream tartar (which is a hitartrate of potash), mutual decomposition ensues, the carbonic d gas of the atkali is replaced by the second equivalent of soid in the cream tartar, and we have the neutral tartrate of potash or soda. If sour milk is used Instead of cream tartar, neutral lactates are formed.

These substances ought to be used in their combining proportions, but is ordinary practice a slight excess of acid is generally need, for a very minute excess of al-kall will speil the color and taste of the baked bread. From this statement it is evident that salars'us, sods and cream tartar never enter the mouth at all, or only occasionally in very minute quantities. Perhaps it will be said this minute quantity may be sufficient to produce the injury complained of. But there is no foundation for this opinion, for the teeth of negroes are remarkably round, and yet they use their full proportion of these articles. Again, we know that the teeth of the anguent British and not decay, for they

composition and recomposition begins—each particle of acid seizing and uniting with a particle of carbonated alkail, and exclading in a gaseous form its carbonated alkail, and exclading in a gaseous form its carbonated alkail, and exclading in the starting which are found in various parts of Enwhich were interfect in the day of our state of En-the turnuit which are found in various parts of En-gland, while the teeth of the modern inhabitants of that country are very defective, although fifteen years ago the use of saleratus, Ac., was entirely maknown to the mass of the people. Thus we see the teeth of the ago to the set of the people. Thus we see the teeth of the people of England and of many is this country who do not mee raleranus, decay, while these of negroes who use it largely, and some times unneutralized, do not decay; it is therefore certain the rotten teeth of the moderns. it is therefore certain the foton weath of the industry are not preduced by salerstus, and we can go further yet, for we have conclusive proof that alkalies are not poisonous to the general system in the fact of all freshmilk being slightly alkaline. The opponents of saleratus must certainly have overlooked or been ignorant of the contraction of the con

tus must cer sairly have overlooked or been grown in the fact that the mildest, and most easily digestible food for the young, the weak and the delicate is alkaline. As to cream tarter being unwholesome. I presume its only necessary to say that is obtained from grapes precisely in the condition in which we use it. The pleasant acid of this most delicious and most valuable foot to the ambatance. fruit is due to this substance.

Although it is absurd to discard alkalies as po sonous,

Although it is abourd to discard aikalies as po sonous, it is fact that when used in such excess as to render the fluids of the stomach alkaline, they are injurious las is excess in the use of any article of food), therefore I would advice persons of weak digestion to be cautious in the use of it, and never est much molarsee cake and sugar crackers, as they generally contain unneutralized aikali, its disagreable taste being covered by the sweetening.

C. Downer.

THE RECENT TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna. Sin: In reading the late accounts of the Kansas difficulties at Fort Scott and in Johnson County, I have felt surprised at the false and exaggerated accounts circulated in the papers, especially in The St. Louis Republican. I was in Johns on Courty during the invasion of the Fort Scott banditti, as they were termed, and partially acquainted with all the men who lost anything by their robbing. I also was down in Lykins County, and along the Marnis des Cygnes, where report says "the equatters were driven over to Missouri, says "the equatters were driven over to Missouri, &c.," and I only heard flying reports that such was the fact sixty or seventy miles further South. Some of my friends, during such reports, went down South, past Fort Scott, to the Indian country to buy cattle, and in writing back they reported all as quit as ansual, and so it has been all the Spring in the Territory, except where some lawless ruffian or ruffiains, may have acted the freebooter, and appropriated other men's property, without violence if they could, but with it if becessary. The Johnson County robberies were committed about the 14th of May. A band of 22 men, well armed and mounted on good hories, went to Johnson City (containing two houses or cabins, both low groceries or groggeries), and robbed it of some racks of flour, groceries and a few dollars in change. From that some of the band went to Mr. Evans's and took money, some said to the smount of \$400, and others only of \$50. On their way to the place of readezvous they plundered some other houses, but did not dezvous they plundered some other houses, but did not get much. They met Crossgrove, the Sheriff, and robbed him of \$17, a gold watch and a revolver. It was generally supposed that he was on a drunken

They encamped about three miles from McCamish, in Johnson County, and several of the neighbors went over and visited them, and Bill McCamish, a hot-headed Pro-Slavery man, recognized four of Buford's band among them. They appeared to be staying there until their provisions were out, and then they would make another plundering excarsion. Their manner of robbing was to ride up to a house, demand the politics of the occupant—if Free-State, curse him for a Black Republican, &c.; or, if Pro-Slavery, for Blue Lodge, Border Ruffian; and all were robbed alike. They were Free-state or Pro-Slavery, as occasion demanded. One reasen why they generally confined their operations to border counties, was that they Blue Lodge, Border Ruttian; and all were robbed alike. They were Free-state or Fre-Stavery, as occasion demanded. One reason why they generally confined their operations to border counties, was that they are parily settled, especially the towns, with Missourians, who out there are proverbial for cowardice and boasting. As an instance of their prowess, on the 15th and 16th of May the word was circulated over Johnson County that there would be a grand muster at Olathe on Monday, the 17th, for the purpose of organising a company to go after the ruffian benditti and exterminate them. They same teams benditti and exterminate them. They same teams or both and 16th muskets which we had brought from Lawrence in the Fall to defend the polls. On Monday three of our company went up to town on business and to see what would be done. About 100 men were collected for various purposes. After much fussing and jarring—as almost every man was a candidate—they elected a Capt.——, but before they got fally organized, "Old Whisky" got the better of them, and the grand muster ended in a grand row. Over one-fourth of the crowd was engaged in the fight. A grand harvest for the petty lawyers who are always hanging around, and introducing their old friend whinky to all who will accept such an introduction. There were a number of Free-State men there, but they did not take part in the days proceedings, as they expected them to break up in a drunken row.

Such are the facts so far as Johnson County was concerned, and the Willow Springs affair was much the same. Now, that the actions of this band of outlaws should be attributed to Free-State men, no man who knows anything about the facts and who regards

concerned, and the winds of this band of ontthe same. Now, that the actions of this band of ontlaws should be attributed to Free-State men, no man
who knows anything about the facts and who regards
truth would assert. Yet a Lecompton correspondent
of The St. Louis Republican calls them Froe-State
men acting under Jim Lane. I never heard one, not
even the men who were robbed, or the most rabid ProSlavery man in Johnson [County, call them anything
but a band of outlaws, who ignored all politics, exmost reliev or profit came in the way. I cannot
grounds but a band of outlaws, who ignored all polities, ex-cept when policy or profit came in the way. I cannot account for such false reports, except on the groundthat paid letter-writers must have news, by fair or foul means, lest they lose their bread and butter these hard times. Free State men have been robbed as well as Pro-Slavery, and there is no more excitement about a would be in the

By reading the papers, people in the States almost imagine that civil war is raging, with all the norces of the middle ages, in Kansas. But they are saily mis-taken. Only around the groggeries and gambling sa looss will you find rowdysam. Honest worth and mor-sity are range and there are recommended. leons will you find rowdyism. Honest worth and morality are respected there at present as well as in the States. Kansas wants an immigration of married men and their families, and then the resort to saloons, &c., will not be needed, and the bane of young men will die out for want of sub-istence. But enough. I do not at this time intend to speak of Kansas as a home. It, like all other countries, has its advantages and disadvantages: so that people removing there without counting the cost, &c., may be sarry disappointed. "People should look before they leap."

THOMAS McCARTNEY.

Leadenderry, Guernsey Co., Ohio, June 7, 1838.

HOW CAN THE CHILDREN BE SAVED! To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: The labors of the "Stump-tail Committee

having been brought to a close with the sage conclusion that swill milk, from inoculated and diseased cows, closely confined in stifling stables, is, upon the whole, rather better than milk from healthy grass-fed cows, the dietetics of the rising generation seems to be already provided for, but how is it with the intellectual and respiratory food of our children these hot days Not long since a petition, respectful in Isrgusge and numerously signed, entirely by parents and guardians, was sent to the hosorable Board of Education, ear-nestly praying that the hours of school-attendance might be diminished during the heat of Summer. might be diminabed during the heat of Summer. This petition, emanating from the most respectable sources, was unceremosionally thrown under the table without a moment's consideration! Possibly the hororable gentlemen composing the Board of Education, emulating the illustrious example of a certain gentleman connected with the swill-mik business, who keeps a private cow and is very particular who does his milking, may send their children to private schools or into the country these but days, when does are going

a private cow and is very particular who does not miking, may send their children to private schools or into the country these hot days, when dogs are going mad, and men, women and horses are expiring in the streets from the effects of heat!

Really, five or six hours a day close confinment, with the thermometer from 85° to 35° in the shade, is more than any young constitution can bear with impunity. Add to this the utter absence of any systematic exercise to invigorate the various functions, and there are no more favorable conditions for the generation of disease, especially chronic disease, than our city schools. I am satisfied that much of the ill health of the American people, especially the feminine portica, is owing to too close application to study during too many hours a day, and the total neglect of physical training in our public schools. An officer in the Russian service recently told me that in his country the boy is taught gymnastics from the first of his beginning to read, and it is considered an indispeasable part of education; and a lady writing from St. Peteraburg said the pleasantest sight she saw was a company of some better fearered. burg said the pleasantest sight she saw was a compan of young ladies, of several hundred, being instructe in symnastics. Their healthful appearance, and do lighted, animated countenances, were deligatful to

Other countries do the same, and in Swden the law Other countries do the same, and in Swden the law provides a six menta's course of instruction for those who would enter the Pedagoguic department in the Royal Central Institution of Gymnastics, and physical training is also provided for in the common schools by law. Will people never learn that education, to be worth anything, is not crauming the mind with a few facts, nice-tenths of which will never be and could never be used in after life, but true education consists of development of the mind by what may be called mental gymnastics, and that an essential condition is a high and vigorous state of the badily functions.

itg sir, exercise and recreation, and fewer hours of study, which would insure closer application and quicker and more vigorous perceptions of scientific truth on the part of the pupil. But if these and many other considerations are not snough, does not Humanother considerations are not enough, dies not Human ity ory out "How can the children be saved?" CHARLES F. TAYLOR, M. D. New York, June, 1638.

ORIGIN OF FAMILY NAMES.

lovesick Juliet the interrogatory, "What's in a name "". Surely no one but a lovesick girl could ask " What is in a name ? The names of persons are an interesting study. Distacli has remarked, in the "Curlosities of Literature," that more syllabic names are less imposing than polysyllabic names. We shall be convinced of the truth of Disraeli's remark by referring to the practice of dramatists and novelists. We shall find hat they, who are true to nature though not to fact, almost invariably give to their heroes and principal characters long names, while their subordinate characters are turned off with shorter names. Richardson is more imposing than Richards, and Richards more immore imposing than Richards, and Richards more imposing than Rich. Johnson is a great improvement upon Johns. Jenkinson and Higginson have in like matner the adventage of their fathers. Jenkins and Higgins. The origin of names is, is general, obscurs. Many books have been written on the subject, but a large majority of names are conjectural, and there is in asl these books more learning than windom. True, most families of distinction have a tradition of the origin of their names, but the tradition is often little better than a myth, and the families of the middling and the lower clauses, who cannot trace back their ancestry beyond the third or fourth generation, have not even a tradition of the origin of their name or family. By attending to the name, however, we can often trace the origin. This will hold good in several classes of names, and first, in the names appropriated to certain trades, occupations or professions—as farmer, cooper, tinker, weaver, miller, carpenter, baker, brewer, hunter, butler, mason, cook, carter, sawyer, shepherd waterman, gardener, potter, draper, clerk, fowler, tyler, shipman, archer, fisher, tayler, dean, bowman, bishop, wright, smith, with the branches of the last two, waiswright, cartwright, goldsmith, hammersmith arrows mith, and the like." These are each evidently to be traced to an ancestor who excelled in some art or harderat, or who re-

who excelled in some art or hardicraft, or who re-ceived the name of his trade to distinguish him from another of the same name in that remote age, when family names were just coming into use.

A second class of names are indicative of color—as White, Black, Green, Brown, and Gray—nearly all of which, like the preceding, have their equivalents in all the modern languages of Europe. Each of these families, I conclude, had an ancestor whose color was

marked.

In the third class, the suffix son indicated a simple In the third class, the suffix con indicated a simple manner of distinguishing the son from the father. To this class belong the numerous families of the Williamsons and Wissons, the Gibertsons, the Gibsons, the Hutchinsons, the Smithsons, the Robertsons, Robinsons and Robisons, the Morrisons, the Jacksons, the Bensons, the Dodsons, the Hodsons, the Hodsons, the Hodsons, the Pickinsons, Dickisons and Dickersons, the Davidsons, the Petersons and Parsons, the Adamsons, the Dickisons, the Fergusons, the Watsons, and others which will occur to every reader. The word Mac, which is both Scotch and Irah, and the word Fatz, which is both Scotch and Irah, and the word Fatz, which is lirah, signify son. MacGregor is the son of Gregor, MacIvor the son of Ivor. Fitzsimmons is the son of Simmons, and Firzgerald is the son of Gerald. The word fatz evidently has a common origin with the French fits, and, what is quite remarkable, considering that there is not the most remote resemblance between the two languages, the Russian rate or vitch at the end of languages, the Russian vitz or vitch at the end

languages, the Russian vitz or vitch at the end of words has the same signification. Czarovitch is the son of the Czar, Nicolaevitch is the son of Nicholas, Pawlovitch is the son of Paul.

The fourth class includes such names as express personal qualities, either mental or physical, as Long, Short, Lattle, Littlejohn, Strong, Stout, Wise, Wiseman, Armstrong, Fox. Winfield, Makepeace, Driakwater, Doolittle, and several others.

The fifth class includes names which way be rogerd.

water, Deolittle, and several others.

The fifth class includes names which may be regarded as local, that is, isluidy names which are derived from localities of residence. Among these may evidently be ranked such names as Lower, Underbill, Townserd, Greenfield, Hattield, Ford, and Fairbanks. Other names have been ranked under this head, such as Lamb. Lion. Particles. Block and such such as Lamb. Other names have been ranked under this head, such as Lamb, Lion, Partridge, Buck, and some others. Lamb, for example, is supposed to have been painted upon the sign of an ien or coffee heuse, and John or James, who kept it, was first John at the Lamb and then John Lamb. But this seems rather fancial, and is, at least, doubtful. The origin of such names as Wood and its compounds, Greenwood, Packwood, Blackwood, Wedgwood, Haywood, Rockwood, Bollwood, is evidently traceable to accestors who hore names descriptive of the places where they lived, or of their estates, their estates having previously received names descriptive of the trees which grew in the greatest abundance upon them.

We doubtless owe the multiplicity of our family names, in part, to the ignorance of our unlettered an-

we doubtess owe the multiplicity of our family names, in part, to the ignorance of our unlettered ancestors. We shall find by reference to letters written in the fifteenth century that the same individual did not always spell his same in the same manner. Proper names, like common names, had a capricious orthograpy, and the same terminating sounds had various terminating letters. We shall illustrate this remark by the orthography of the French language, in which can doubt at a fact any any can are all proo, and, and, oz, at, an, anx, can, anx, are all pro-rounced o, and it would require a skillful scribe to spell names ending with these terminations without a fault. There is no question but notaries public and baptismal registers have multiplied proper names

Persons often change their names on settling in formotives. Most roblemed on taking up their residence in republics change their names, either to ingratiate in republics change their paries, either to ingreate themselves with a people who treat these names with a want of respect bordering on contempt, or simply because they have so little family pride as willingly to destry the proof of a nobility which can no longer serve them. Hence, De Blanc becomes Blanc, De La Fayette becomes Lafayette or Fayette. Examples Fayette becomes Lafayette or Fayette. Examples need not be multiplied. Another reason for changing names on removal to

foreign countries is a desire to accommodate the orthography of the name to the language of the land. Hence, on settling is England or America the Dane Ersley becomes Erslew; the Swede Gustaff becomes Gustavis, the Frenchman Le Roi becomes Roi or Lerow; the German Müller becomes Miller, and Schmidt becomes Smith. A curious case of this kind occurred in the person of a Frenchman named Pierre, who landed at New-Orleans, and was there told that Pierre, in English, means stone, and he forthwith as-suced that name. He afterward went to Tonnessee, and was informed that Stone was a mis-translation, and that Pierre means flint. Wishing to be accurate, Pietre alias Stone became Flint; and on claiming a succession which fell to him, it was with the greatest difficulty that he could establish his identity as the veritable Pierre that came from France to New-

Affectation, esprice or false pride has caused many persons to change their names. Murphy changes hame to Morphy, and thus, from a son of Erin, he transfers himself into a native of "Is belle France." Fitzsimmons and Fitzzerald become Simmons and Gerald, and imagine that their names will no longer give a clue to their nationality. O Conner and O Brien become Conner, and Brien, Bryan or Bryant, but, having aimed at disguising their origin, they have only destroyed the proof of their noble blood, the O being an abbreviation of of, and corresponding with the French de or de la, the Spanish dei or de la, the German con, and the Datch van.

The certainty with which we can ascertain the nationality of any individual, or, at least, of his ancestors, by his name is almost incredible. It would not

nationality of any individual, or, at least, of his accestors, by his name is almost incredible. It would not be practicable to give lists of names belonging to each nation; but to one skilled in tracing the origin of proper names, it is just as easy to tell a man's nationality by his name as by his features. In either case it might be difficult for us to give the reasons of our decision, for these reasons are often founded upon a certain combination of letters or certain traits of the leatures, which, though early distinguished, are not easily described or classified. These bints are thrown out not as a complete classification of family names, but as guides to such as have leisure to pursue this interesting subject.

E. E. ing endiect.

*Some of these families are proverbially numerous. Passing by the families of the Smitts, who are immunesable, we will be stated the Millers. I counted thirty-nine John Müllers in the New York City Directory for 1854.

A CHALLENGE.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Your reporter, in his account of the Rutland

onvection, tays:

Convection, says:

Mr. Clayton also came out with a strong semastion against the Business Committee. Injustice had been done him as a the dividual. He had his own peculiar views of reform, and had drawn up a resolution expressing them, and had handed it to the Committee, who had not reported it to the Committee.

The statement is correct; the writer is the Mr. Clayton referred to; and the resolution which he then believed, and still believes, to have been not only designed by hit unjustly withheld from the Convention by the party predilections of the Committee, not withstanding their pretensions to "free discussion," is the following:

following:

Resired, That the Spirit of God, through the medium of inspired Aposiles and Prophets, has developed and consumated a
system of religion perfectly adapted to man's spiritual wants, and
adequate to the accomplianment of his refer oration and exhaustto the highest standard attainable to the life and in that which is
to occur, that that system of religion has an objective embodiment in the facts, commandments and promises of the New Yes-

tament; and therefore, that it is nonecossary and inexpedient that any Convention should assemble to device means merely human for the reformation of our race. The inve embodied in this resolution is between a

The usive embodied in this resolution is between a divine system of reform on the one hand, and all others of human contrivance on the other, whether called Spiritualism or Materialism, Secularism or Socialism, and the time has come, in my humble opinion, when this issue must be met. I therefore invite the Business Committee of the Rudard Free Convention, or rather the men who composed that Committee—the Rev. Jason F. Walker, J. R. Forrest, H. P. Cutting and Albert Landon—to select a man of good reputation as a gentleman and a scholar, either from among themselves or elsewhere, to meet me before the public at Rutland. Castleton or Glens Falls, and take issue in an oral debate upon the resolution which they withheld from the professedly Free Convention at Rutland, as stated above. What say you, gentlemen! Respectfully, &c. W. W. CLAYTON.

Report Ft., July 5, 1858. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: Shakespeare has put into the mouth of the

To the Editor of the N V GENEALOGY.

Sin: The last published volume, the 42d, of Dr.

Vehse's remarkable work, "The History of the Courts of Germany," furnishes us with interesting particulars of some of fhalberg the celebrated manist's princely accestry. The family of Districtstein, whose title in the course of time swelled to the ample dimensions of Prince Dietrichstein of Nikolaburg-Proskau-Leslia, Baron of Hollensburg, Tinkenstein and Thaiberg, dates back historically to the century of the Conquest of England, at which time they appear as noble owners of a fortiess excile in Carinthia in Austria, the proud England, at which time they appear as noble owners of a fortress eastle in Cariathia in Austria, the proud rains of which, still standing on the brow of a mighty rock, attest their early weight. The founder of the present line, Sigismund, strongly suspected, though born in wedlock, of being a son of the galiant Emperer Max I, of Austria, was by him raised to an independent prince down as early as 1514, and in 1515 acquired the lordship of Thalkery through his wife, Ludy Barbara of Rothal. This marriage was celebrated with the most extraordinary pomp in the Court Chapel of Vienna. The groom marched between the Emperor himself and King Wladislas of Hungary and Bohemia, while the bride was led by Louis, Crown Prince of the latter realms, and King Sigismund of Poland. At the wedding breakfast King Wladislas and the bride sate at the head of the table, to their right the Emperor and Princes Ann of Bohemia, to their left the King of Poland with the Emperor daughter, and Prince Louis of Hungary with the mother of the bride. Two Cardinals in their purple robes (one of these also looked to the Emperor as his father), two Papel Nuncies, the Embassadors of Spain and England, beside excluse archbishops, bishops, reigning princes and dukes, also graced the bride stable with their presence, while at other interminable boards sate the magnates of the realm in dazzling array. More than 360 different dishes were served up on sliver and gold. At the sensible bour of 10, the tables were removed, and dateing began. It was worth while getting married in those days. Two years later we find the noble At the sensible bour of 10, the tables were removed, and dateing began. It was worth while getting married in those days. Two years later we find the noble groom founding the pious order of S. Christopher against drinking, swearing, and all profanity," waich agrees rather strangely with the next paragraph, describing how he barely escaped with his life from the revengeful hands of a body of insurgent peasantry, who evertock him, as the chroniolor rather indecorously remarks, "when he lay drunk in the middle of the night." He took the yows, it seems, but could not keep them. As founder of the line, he has received a more longtay notice than we can afford for his descendants, among whom we observe one who for a number of years carried on an extensive correspondence with Luther, while another wandered with reluctant Charles V. to Spain. Children of this Detrichstein furnished Memicirs of several important events during the succeeding reigns, among others of the mysterious death of the unhappy Don Carles, which we do not remember among Prescott's authorities. Further down the stream of time we meet another Districhstein—"stout Cardinal," who was somewhat of a wag in his old age, as witness: "At a great dinner, given by the "venerable gentieman, in his each year, the table was similar to see heaf-thoon, they sitting outside, the mentals standing within and serving, to the end that no dishes should be passed over the heads of the guests. The first courseconsisted of pastrice of game and poultry, but when the crusts were raised the "contents of each dish rarshed out alive pigeons and chi thens, and rabbits and hare—thying and running in all directions, some on the table and some under, some heiding in great fear under the ladies hoops (probably the chickers from early associations), "in all directions, some on the table and some under, "some hiding in great fear under the ladies' hoops "(probably the chickens from early associations), others perching quietly upon the heads of ladies and gentlemen—all of which did cause great outery "and laughter." A lady of the house became the wife of the English Lerd Walther Leslie, one of the assassius of Waltentein, Duke of Friedland, the marvelous general of the Thirty Years War, the greatest subject of the Empire. The seventh Prince Districtionstein, in 1802, at the ripe age of 74, married, to the great disgust of his family and friends, his former mistress, with whom he lived in peace and comfort to the age of 80, though declared "non compos" by a commission "de lunatico," in consequence of that tardy act of justice to a lady who had committed the wickedness of not being born noble.

justice to a lady who had committed the wickedness of not being born noble.

The most remarkable mm of this remarkable line, of whom we do not presend to give more than the veriest sketch, was the eighth Prince, born in 1767, and father of Sigismund Thaiberg. He was an imperial Privy Counciller, General, and Chancellor of the Empire, a true patriot, an earnest opponent of Napoleon and, after having served his country or many important occasions as a diplomatist, retired to England, when the weakness of the Empire and the marriage of Marie Leuise changed the priloy of the Austriars. He resided long in England, studying her institutions, and particularly the English system of land tenure. On his return, at the Peace, he abolished, voluntarily, seridom on his own catales—and with benefit to himself, for wher, in 1848, all the landed nobility of Austria were about ruised by its forced abolition, he drew his largestablished rents with un-dimitabled regularity. His marriage with the well-known extravagent Counters Schuwelow, who died in known extravagant Countess Schuwalow, who died in 1847, was not a happy one, and may afford some excuse for the connection of which the well known composer and plantat is said to be the offspring. He was a man of great independence; and, in a long private correspondence on state affairs carried on with the Emperor Francis, told him such plain truths that the latter imperiously coolined further communications. When offered, in 1811, the order of the Golden Fleece, next to England's Garter the noblest decreation is Europe, he refused it because it had been given also to Count Wallis, the minister who decided upon the declaration of Austria's bunkruptcy. He attained, like meet of his family, a great ege, counting 87 years at mest of his family, a great ege, counting 87 years at his death, in 1854. The present Prince, the ninth, will probably be the last of his race, having no mais issue. New York, June 14, 1852.

PUBLIC LANDS-WHATTHE SETTLERS NEED. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: It is now sixteen years since I came into the State of Iowa, and being, therefore, pretty well acquainted, as I think, with the wants and needs of the ioneers who open to settlement the Western country, would like, in a few words, to present what we want with respect to the Public Lands:

First: That no land be sold at public land sales, or

therwise, to speculators. Second That in all grants of land to railroads, &cc., provision shall always accompany such grant requirmg he land to be disposed as Government land is, so that the cettler may always know the price he has got the give for his home, wherever it may be located.

Third. That the only method of disposing of the Government land shall be so as to be obtained by as-

tuel settlers alone.

Fourth: That the present general rate of \$1.25 an acre be the established, universal price of land to to actual settler, but that the time for payment be with

acre be the established, universal price of land to the actual settler, but that the time for payment be without limit; that is, the settler may settle upon and occupy any tract of unappropriated land, according to the provisions of the present preemption law, and not be required to purchase it until he is ready.

Fifth. That the amoust of land thus attainable be any amount that the settler can improve, or surround with a fence, not exceeding 320 acres.

Sixth: As has been suggested in THE TRIBUNE, that all the money received for public land be appropriated to the common school education of the youth of the whole United States, to be divided among the several States according to the area in square mides of each—not according to present population, because we must expect that ultimately the area will govern the amount of inhabitants.

I wish to say that the 1846 dosation of land to this State for the improvement of the Des Moines River is a source of great vexation to all the settlers along aid river, at d 1 presume that ninety nice out of every hundred of them would much prefer that the land would revert back to Government. T. E. Cottiss.

Summer, Humboldt Ca. Iones, 6th mo. 3th, 1838.

CASE OF SHOOTING-A YOUTH INSTANTLY KILLED. Cash of Shooting—A Youth Isstantly Killed,
—A youth sged about it years, son of Col. John T.
Farlow, was shot dead in Roberta's Woods, east Canton, about roon yesterday. A great diversity of opinion exists as regards the origin of the difficulty which led to his death. It is generally believed, however, that he was shot by a member of one of the sabing clubs that were lurking about the neighborhood. The unforturate deceased had gone to the woods in company with the Baptist Sabbath School, of which he was a member. The bidy was taken to the residence of the sillicted parents on Broadway, where as inquest nee held given it by Coroner Sparkins. [Balt, Patrick]